TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1892.

Sabscription by Matt Post-Paid. DAILY, Per Month ... DAILY, Per Year .... SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to Poreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

If our friends who favor us with minuseripe for publication wish to have rejected noticles returned, they must in all rates

send storp for that purpose, THE SER con be had at Mesers, Smith, Aintie & Co., 25

Resemble Street, Strand, Landon.

#### The Old and the New.

The subject considered in the following extract from our estremed contemporary the Courier-Journal, has now little more than antiquarian or historical interest: "It is no secret that in the Cabinet of Mr. Curvit ist

Mr. Whitney represented the old Banball element and that he did not approve of the great message of 1887. From that message Mr. Wintsey and Mr. Haustre cannot get away."

Mr. WHITNEY has always been as judiclous as he is clover. There is nothing for him to get away from. There is nothing for Mr. CLEVELAND to get away from ex cept the anti-snappers. The message of 1887 has no more part in the capyass of 1802 than the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. Sufficient unto 1887 was the good or the evil of 1887. The issues of 1887 are mouldy. The fresh and fiving issue of the campaign of 1892 is the protection of the South from Negro Domination, the protection of the Democratic districts of the North from Davenporting and Republican returning boards.

The message of 1887 belongs to 1887. The fight this year is on no petty and dividing economic question, but on a question as to which all Democrats take the same side. It is the preservation of local rights and free elections from the control of the central Government. Kill the Force bill!

#### The Two Undoubting Thomases.

The Hon. THOMAS VERMILION COOPER. Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, but better known to lovers of the benutiful as the Sanguine-haired Marvel of Media, has been in this town for the double purpose of shedding his haveced and holding sweet converse with the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER. The meeting between these two famous beauties and sages, Thomas Red-HEAD and THOMAS CHINBRARD, is said to have been affecting in the extreme. We shall never know the full particulars, but Mr. Cooper carried home to Philadelphia the impression that Republican prospects in New York were brighter than his own bright locks:

"He said that, from all he could learn, there was hardly a doubt of the election of Hammson and Rein all of the Republican leaders in New York, including PLATE, are in line for the ticket, and the Republican are confident that New York's thirty-six electoral votes will be cast for Hannson."

Mr. Cooper suiffed victory "all along the line." Philadelphia has never had a prouder and happier little Collector than the Hon. THOMAS V. COOPER is to-day.

It seems a cruel thing to disturb that bright young dream. But if the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER or any other political tenderfoot believes that New York will necessarily give her electoral votes to HARRISON and REID because Mr. PLATT has taken a reef or two in his frown, and the Republican party of New York is not without hope of harmony, the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER and all other political tenderfeet need to be reminded that the Democrats of New York are united, too; and united against the HARRISON Force bill. Personal questions are forgotten in the one great duty of fight-Negro Domination in the South, but the rule of Federal bullles and spies in this city and in every Congress district, and the suppresion of Democratic votes and the counting out of Democratic majorities by Republican returning boards.

There may have to be a few more stulticides, but the Democratic party is getting united upon this salient and supreme issue.

## The "World's" Cable News.

The FAGIN of journalism is as cruel as he is false, and as merciless as he is deprayed. He teaches his apprentices the art of stealing. He makes them the most proficient of knaves, and he expects to rean a golden harvest from their fully developed rascality. And then when they get into trouble with the police, he discharges them from the World's service!

## A Call for the Fool Killer.

We learn from some of our most esteemed Pennsylvania contemporaries, such as the Record of Philadelphia and the Post of Pittsburgh, both of them known over there as "Administration" papers, that Governor Pattison is a candidate for the office of United States Senator; and, if the Democrats are so tired of his management of the State Government as to wish to turn it over to the Republicans during half the term for which he was elected, we presume they will do so when they get the power.

But we also learn from the esteemed Philadelphia Ledger, and numerous other sources, that Chairman HARRITY and his followers in the close corporation which claims to be the regular Democratic organization in that city, propose to barter away the four or five seats in the Legislature which Democrats have any hope of filling, in return for Republican aid in the defeat of WILLIAM MCALEER in the Third district. This kind offer, if such it is, to sacrifice four or five Democratic members of the Legislature in order to defeat the only Democratic Congressman from Philadelphia, is so remarkably generous and one-sided, that Mr. QUAY

will hardly hesitate about accepting it. But how about Parrison's election to the Senate? This heroic method of filling Democratic seats in the Legislature with Republicans will certainly not contribute to his success, unless MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY has virtuously resolved to decline, and instruct the Republicans to vote for PATTISON. Meanwhile Mr. HARRITY remains Governor Pattison's Secretary of State, and, as some say, his mentor and moulder. It is a curious performance, to say the least.

Mr. HARRITY, however, has other duties than those he owes to Governor Pattison. Since Mr. WHITNEY made him Chairman of the National Committee, he represents the organization of the Democratic party; and he should be made to understand that the crushing of a popular and distinguished Congressman like McALEER by the unfair and tyrannical means which the undemo eratic rules of the Philadelphia city machine appear to afford, would be about the worst

service he could possibly render to CLEVE-LAND and STEVENSON. The Irish-Americans from one end of the land to the other would resent the outrage upon the cham

pion of Dr. GALLAGHER. Mr. WHITNEY should look after his Con tittee Chairman. He needs attention Petty wird politics may pass in Philadelphia, but they have no pisce in a national campaign.

### Augrehy for Revenue Only.

After inciting workmen to insurrection and ararchy, the scoundrelly World now de serts them, and cries out that the troops must be kept at Buffalo until they are suppressed."

This means that sastely for revenu only has not proval as crefitable as the World expected. It has turned out to be losing business. Therefore that additions poper turns upon its deladed victims and calle ou the troops to shoot them down if they persise in following out the dectrines it has been preaching to them.

Such is anarchy for revenue only!

## Whitelaw Reid and Abraham Lincoln

This request comes from citizens of Keo link, lows, and we see no reason why THE Sun should not comply with it: "As a matter of history, will you be kind enough

publish the letter written by Whitriaw Run during the compagn of 1864, in which he favored the withdraw ng of Mr. Lincoln from the canvass ? "Joseph A. Cann. "Gronds

"JOSEPH A. CARR, "Groups Watson," Empire Van West, "And many others." Mr. REID wrote several letters at that ime in favor of the secret movement to supersede Abraham Lincoln. The present Republican candidate for Vice-President was then a young man of twenty-seven He had previously served the Cincinnati Gazette as a war correspondent, and was employed by Mr. RICHARD SMITH in the office of that newspaper. In the summer and early autumn of 1864, after Lincoln had al ready been renominated, there was a for midable secret movement to force the withdrawal of the great chieftain, and to procure the substitution of a new Republican leader before the election in November. Many eminent Republicans, whose loyalty to the Union was as sincere as their dissatisfaction with Mr. LINCOLN's management of the war, lent countenance and active support to this scheme, which seems in the light of subsequent events so extraordinarily shortslyhted and foolish Mr. WHITELAN REID, in the office of the Cincinnati Gazette, did what he could to promote it, as this document, among others, clearly shows:

" OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI GARRIES. "My Dan Sin: Yours of the 25th inst. arrived be during my absence in Chicago, which must excuse my

tardy reply.

"That which I could do in the direction you indicate has been done in inducing the Gozette to come out for Mr. Lixcoln's withdrawal. "The article has been telegraphed East, and I hop

has done some good.
"I will be in Baltimore in a few days, and will ex plain to Mr. Davis [HERRY WINTER Davis] more fully than I can do now the difficulties that embarrass any

" W. think McCLELLAN and PENDLETON & very stro ticket, and foar the result. Very respectfully, "WHITELAW REID."

But, all said that can be said, what does this letter signify? Merely that the young gentleman's judgment concerning Mr. Lin-COLN'S value to the American people was mightily at fault. Merely that his estimate of the popular strength behind ABRA-HAM LINCOLN and his Administration was grotesquely erroneous. He was dissutisfied and even disgusted with what he regarded as the inadequacy of Mr. Lincoln's meas ures for suppressing the rebellion, and profoundly apprehensive concerning the result of the election which was to deter mine the Union's fate. But so were older and wiser men than WHITELAW REID. So was his employer, Mr. RICHARD SMITH So was Horace Greekey, who wrote in the middle of August, "Mr. Lincoln is already beaten; he cannot be elected; we must have another ticket to save us from utter over throw." So were CHARLES SUMNER, and JOHN JAY, and Gen. BUTLER, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and DANIEL STEVENS DICKson, and, to a certain extent, guar political caution, SALMON P. CHASE, whose private secretary Mr. REID had been. Mr. WHITELAW REID was by no means alone in

his opinion. We advise our friends in Keckuk not to attach too much political importance to the letter which we print at their request There are better reasons for voting against WHITELAW REID now than because he thought, twenty-eight years ago, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was dead timber, of which the Republican party and the friends

of the Union needed to rid themselves.

The Garrison of the Human Body. Among the topics discussed by Prince KRAPOTRIN in an article on recent science contributed to the Nincteenth Century, there is one of extraordinary interest, namely, the incessant conflict going on between the micro-organisms that invade and those which defend the living body. Of all the discoveries made of late years by blologists none is more striking than the demonstration that almost all infectious diseases may be traced to foreign bacilli, whose intrusion is resisted by a militia of resident micro-

organisms known under the general name of leucocytes, the function of which is to attack, swallow, digest, neutralize, or expelthe alien and noxious microbes. The outcome of this ceaseless struggle within the body is on the one hand health and life, and on the other disease and dissolution.

So far, we know more about our assailants than our defenders. Bacteriology, the branch of science which deals with the germ theory of disease, may be said to have been founded about the end of the fifties by Pasteur's researches into the fermentation of beer and wine, and VIRCHOW's investigations into cellular pathology. Since then, although some alleged discovcries have been confuted, many have been verified, and we indisputably know a great number of micro-organisms which are capable under certain circumstances of producing certain specific maladies. For example, cholers, typhoid fever, and gastric affections generally; malaria and influenza; tuberculosis, leprosy, and cancer; diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever; rheumatism, small-pox, rables, and tetanus have been traced to separate microscopical beings. The photograph of each separate bacillus may be found in the text books; its modes of life and very often its methods of reproduction have been carefully studied both in the animal body and in artificial cultures; subjected also to minute scrutiny have been the morbid along the highway between the port of effects which it produces when introduced into the bodies of various animals. In a word, the germ origin of infectious dis eases can no longer be described as a the

ory; it is a fact. Relatively backward is our knowledge of the means of combating infectious micro organisms. Most of the specifics which once awakened hope have proved, in the long run, as ineffective against the bacilli themselves as the specifics proposed by physicians have proved against the resultant maladies. The more the study of bacteria advances the stronger is the tender

risks of infection, so a healthy body which is itself capable of checking the develop ment of morbid micro-organisms is the best means of combating there. But what is it that permits a healthy body to resist invasion by morbid microbes? We know the invaders; but what in it that renders them highly norlous in some cases and quite inoffensive in some others? To this question cannot yet be given an answer which commands the universal assent of biologists. The broadest and most ingenious explanation of immunity thus far put forth is the theory claborated to 1883 by Ents MENCHIKOFF, which represents an extension of the leading principles of the struggle for life to the microscopic constituents of the animal body There exist in the body of man and of al vertebrates, besides the cells which constitute the sulmal tissues, a number of free cells, the white corpuscles of blood and lymph, and the so-called wandering cells of the tissues. Four different varieties of these free cells, collectively known as leucocytes, have been described, the distinctions between them being chiefly based upon the shape and the numbers of their nuclei. It appears that the leucocytes of both the higher and the lower animals have all the distinctive features of simple amorbee. They protrude pseudopodia or feelers, and they move about, and like amorbe they are endowed to a high degree with the capacity of ingesting all kinds of small granules which they find in their way, including various smaller micro-organisms. In some cases the bacilli thus ingested are digested.

that is, transformed into a soluble matter.

which is assimilated by the protoplasm of

the leucocytes. In other cases the bac-

teria are for some time kept alive

within the leucocytes, and if the

latter are placed in conditions un-

favorable for themselves but favorable

for the invading microbes, the invaders de-

velop and are set free. In still other cases

the leucocytes contribute to the defence of

the body by driving the hostile bacteria out

of the organism through the skin. Tran-

spiration is a familiar instance of the last-

named process. Investigation has also

demonstrated that the efficiency of the

leucocytes varies greatly in different mem-

bers of the same species of animal, their vigor being proportionate to the general health of the body. If the leucocytes are vigorous, they prevent the germination of the spores which they had ingested; but they maintain this power at a maximum only so long as they are healthy. If an animal has been submitted to cold, or has been narcotized, it loses its immunity from infectious maladies. Such are the facts, and it seems reasonsble to explain them, as does MENCHIKOFF. on the theory that the leucocytes are the defensive agencies against infectious disease with which animal bodies have been endowed by nature. The necessities of the struggle for existence have evolved in living organisms the capacity of self-protection by despatching armies of leucocytes to the spots attacked by noxious microbes. The struggle, as we have said, may end either in the rout of the leucocytes, in

#### covery. Or, again, the outcome may be a drawn battle, which represents the state of things in various chronic diseases.

which case disease ensues, or in the repulse

of the microbes, which is followed by re-

The Wall of Wiman. Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN, who can hardly claim to be ranked among the horny handed sons of toil, deplores what he calls the panic which has produced such a military

display at Buffalo: "There were only 475 men on strike, and they only demanded an hour's pay for an hour's work. Under those circumstances it seems to me that there was no justification whatever for the calling out of 7,000 young fellows. They were burried from their homes half starved on the way, and exposed to the terrible beat, clad in beavy uniforms, and all for the purpose of settling by force of arms what any two reasonable men under ordinary circumstances could have agreed

On the very day that the Canadian capitalist talked thus to our reporter, the Adjutant-General of the State of New York telegraphed from Buffalo to Governor FLOWER; There are not too many troops here, if the railroad yards are to be guarded and property and men protected."

Upon a question of this kind we think the people may more safely rely upon the opinion of Gen. PORTER at Buffalo than upon that of Mr. WIMAN at St. George.

At the same time that this centleman was emphasizing the dangers caused by organized capital, he was congratulating himelf upon the satisfactory Sunday Income derived from his Staten Island boats, in this fashion:

"Br the way, do you know this has been a great day for Staten Island? I have just come from my office and there learned that the receipts of the boats to-Jay reach almost \$6,000, indicating that \$0,000 fales, pair by 45,000 people, have been gathered in during the day We fancy that if the militia had been

called out to protect the property of the Staten Island boats and guard the men engaged in operating them against the lawess attacks of strikers and rioters. Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN would not have so much to say about deploring panics

It makes a good deal of difference whose ox is gored.

## France and Dahomey.

If France is to settle her quarrel with King BEHANZIN of Dahomey this season the work must be done within the next eight weeks. Between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15 the temperature of Dahomey is most supportable, and the high stage of water in the Wheme River will then make it possible to use gunboats in transporting troops to the neighborhood of the capital, Abomey, The time to strike the blow is at hand, and it remains to be seen whether France proposes, by a vigorous campaign, to put ar end to BEHANZIN'S war upon her interests, or whether she will merely protect Porto Novo and act on the defensive. The press of Paris are urging an aggressive campaign, believing that BEHANZIN's power to menace French interests must be destroyed

or France must get out of the country. Several war ships are still maintaining the blockade along the coast. The reënforcements that will reach Kotonu before the close of this month will increase Col Dopps's force to 3,200 men, including a bat talion of white soldiers. France has waited for the most favorable season of the year. and BEHANZIN, meantime, has not been idle He has reared a series of fortifications Whydah and his capital, and has thus increased the difficulties of an advance to

Abomey along the land route. The French commercial establishments at Whydah and other towns on or near the coast have been nearly ruined by the pillage of the factories and the embargo on trade They say they must leave the country unless an enduring peace is secured, and that this is attainable only by the thorough defeat of BEHANZIN. If wisdom is taught to BEHANZIN by means of a sharp, aggressive campaign, he will be a better neighbor in future; but any policy that does not aim at

soundly thrashing him will only what his to recognize that, as sanitary measures are the most effective precautions against the arrogance, magnify his pretensions, and cost France dear in the long run.

The first resolution in the platform adopted by the Illinois League of Republican Clubs, which held its Convention at Springfield last week, is so essentially and characteris tically Republican that it deserves to be printed in full:

"We, the members of the Republican State League o Illinois in convention maceinabled, have reason to thank One for its bounteons girls and to conventiate the country on an era of magnificent prosperity, a large part of which is due to the wise legislation of the Republican party and its faithful and able administra

In thanking Gop, these Illinois Republicans don't forget to assert that a large part of the magnificent prosperity of the country comes, not from His bounteous gifts, but from the wise legislation of the Republican party. A reader of the resolution is left in doubt as to the exact distribution of gratitude. Do the Illinois Republicans, if we may put the question without suspicion of irreverence, regard God or Tom REED's Congress as the greater

factor in the production of national prosperity The question is pertinent, for the Republi can party with its naternal principles is inelined to regard legislation as omnipotent; and if the American people are prosperous, they are prosperous, it the Republican view according to act of Congress.

We are pleased to learn of the prepara tions for welcoming the Arion singers back to New York and for holding a singing festival in honor of their grand march through Ger many. The programme is very interesting, and makes provision for several feathres that will surely be attractive. We were in hope that something of a more picturesque kind might be got up, and that we might see here a spectacle like that which was seen three weeks ago in the German city of Cologue upon the arrival of the Arions there, when fifty thousand people went out to greet them, and they were escorted through the streets of the city by a hundred heralds in mediaval costume, while a thousand singers sang advanced to the Guerzenichsael, the vast Gothic hall in which the concert was held. Why cannot the German-American singing societies of New York city give a we come to the Arions like that which the singing societies of Cologne gave them? We suppose that the membership of our singing societies must be as great as that of those of Cologne. and we are sure that our singers could make as fine a display as their Cologne brethren made. We would like to see them do so. There is

over a fortnight of time for preparation. When we first took up this subject we sug gested that the Liederkranz should take the lead in offering to the Arions a welcome worthy of both societies. Mr. HUBERT CILLIS. the distinguished President of the Lieder kranz, who was interested in this suggestion wrote us a letter which led us to believe that it would be acted upon. The time for preparation has arrived, and we are sure that President Cillis will do himself honor on this occasion.

Here is a gentle casuist who propounds unto us the following:

"You say that Alanipos C. Perrisons is a humoris and a Mugwump and a life-long liar. I admit that a man may be a humorist, and also a liar. I admit that a man may be a Mugwump and also a liar, but I deny that a man can be at the same time a Mugwump and a

O. yes: the sense of humor often exists in the Mugwump. He smiles, cracks jokes, laughs at the jests of others, and sometimes indulged in practical waggery. But the one thing which the Mugwump takes seriously on all occasions and under all circumstances, is himself.

The estimable and amiable Boston philosopher, the Rev. Dr. Halle, has just given the Aristian Union an account of his habits of life Any words of this ripened thinker, who is now over 70 years old, about himself, must be o interest to all of us, and when he offers advice based upon his own personal experience, it is sure to command attention. We retain the right to examine his advice before taking it. Dr. HALE is in favor of sleeping ten hours out of every twenty-four, and this is his own habit. We are of the opinion that a person in health does not need so much sleep, and that it is not beneficial to him. Dr. HALE is in favor of tak ing nourishment six times a day, and he him self enjoys it as often as that-coffee in mill when he rises, breakfast an hour later, milk in coffee at 11. dinner at 1, suppor at 7, and a bowl of soup before going to bed. We are of the opinion that it is not well for a person to take nourishment so frequently, even if he can spend the time that must be needed to do so. Dr. Hale maintains that people ought to take open-air exercise every day, rain or shine. We are of the opinion that it is dangerous for many persons to take out-of-doors exercise in rainy weather, even under an umbrella. Dr. HALE, who is a man of letters, maintains that literary people should not write over three nours a day, whereas, in our opinion, a robust and elastic thinker and writer can write and think thrice three hours daily.

We do not object to Dr. HALR'S ways of life. It seems that he finds them pleasant, that his soul is tranquil, and that he is healthy, stalwart, and frisky. But we cannot all follow his example, or adopt his habits, or spend our time as he spends his. A good many of us do not want to, and would not like to do as he does. It would be a prosylife for many people. They could not stand it. They would rather sleep seven or eight hours, eat twice or thrice a day, work eight or ten hours, and then have four or five hours to use in any way they please.

Nevertheless, we salute our esteemed compatriot, the distinguished citizen of Boston, the Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, a delightful writer, an accomplished antiquary, a soothing preacher, the author of "The Rosary." "How to Do It." "His Level Best." and many other works, to whom be sleep, nourishment, open-air walks in genial weather and three hours of thought every day!

Brother TALMAGE, the Brooklyn preacher. s certainly having a high old time in England. We have had several despatches about him. Not even the late Mr. Springkon, nor yet Brother Moody himself, ever drew bigger crowds than the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE is drawing whereever he appears. We are not aware that any other American, at any time in our history, ever won such popularity in England as Brother Talmage is enjoying. When HENRY WARD BEECHER went to England thirty years ago, he drew crowds to hear his discourses but not such crowds, gigantic and enthusiastic crowds, as TALMAGE is drawing. a time he had in the city of Bir-mingham last Sunday night, when, after preaching to 8,000 people in the town hall, he had to preach outside to an immense crowd on one side of the hall and then to another immense crowd on the other side. The sinners were captured, too. Thousands thousands of them stood up and asked him to pray for their salvation. The multitudes were apparently in a frantic state of mind, judging by a despatch that was sent to us as soon as he got through the labors of the evening Brother TALMAUX himself was undoubtedly in an ecstatic state. It will be hard for him to leave England, but he must come back to Brooklyn for the sake of its sinners, some of

whom are very wicked. Brother Talmage had a great time in Russia as the guest of the Czar, who lodged him in his palace and introduced him to his family: but he must be enjoying himself yet more in England. The Czar would not have allowed him to preach in Russia, not for a moment

the unorthodox religionist. When Brother TALMAGE was in Russia it was announced by the Weiner Tagbiatt that he had gone there to establish a Russo-American Aliance, and that he had promised to "build ; bridge of gold" between St. Peteraburg and New York. These would be interesting performances; yet how insignificant when compared with his performances in overcoming the English sinners!

WHERE QUAY STANDS.

port Senator Quay ts lending to Mr. Harrison.

Months ago he gave it as his belief that Harri-

The Senator's Attlinds Toward Gen, Har-PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.-There need be no discussion about the degree or kind of sup-

CLASSIC SECTION SECTIO

on could, under no circumstances, be reelected. He was not particular about giving his reasons, but as to this it may be said that, though he does not dispute Harrison's ability or honesty, he places him in the front rank of men who are bound to make the most for themselves in dispensing Presidential patronage. To this conclusion Quay came very soon after Harrison entered the White House. If there has been a quarrel or even coldness beween the President and Senator, it has been because the former would have it so. Almost any other man than Harrison would not have had it so. It was not really because the President wanted a quartel with the Sen-ator, as from the manifestation of Harrison's inborn traits. "Half a dosen of us." said a Reputlican of prominence from one of the great doubtful States at the present moment, being in Washington, thought we would make a call at the White House, and pay our respects to the President. We were all old soldiers in the ranks and had long since ceased to ask favors from the President or party, though not one of us would have healated to do so for the party's good, for we were all Republicans, like Harrison, and had done not a little toward electing him. We went, and, not to be tedious, came away sooner than we expected to come. His manner did not denote that he was at all pleased to see us. though he was not ignorant concerning our standing at home and our services to the party. We only looked at each other when we were outside of the White House and said hardly anything. Every one knew that all of the others were firmly resolved never to go there again. There was no quarrel between us and he President, and yet there was something that answered to the same purpose."

When Senator Quay began to study Harrison n the White House to see how he would wear. ie saw so much of the sort of thing which the above incident illustrates that he was forced to conclude what would be the effect. Naturally enough, Republicans who had worked hardest or Harrison thought his election was in some degree owing to what they did, and it was perfectly natural that they should ask for a share of the things which the victory had won for the party. Quay saw very early that Harrison eversed the rule on which he should have proceeded with these workers. As a rule he held hem at a distance, seemed to distrust their motives; at all events he gave no evidence of he debt he owed them, and acted as though 'the other fellows" were the ones he expected to see, if anybody.

It is not necessary to conclude that Senator Quay ever was specially offended by anything Harrison did or refused to do. The world knows how inestimable were Quay's services to Harrison. It is a matter of notoriety that whatever he obtained from Harrison he had to work for the same as though no debt was owing to him. Quay did not come early to the belief that Harrison could not be reelected from anything that had been denied him. He, very early, believed Blaine was the man the Republicans could elect, and still the fact at that time was, and still is, that Quay's and Blaine's relations did not entitle him to expect special favors from Blaine as President Quay was for the man to win with, and was willing to take his chances as to the patronage for himself and his friends. He estimated Harrison's running qualities precisely as a skilful horseman would judge of horse flesh when there was betting going on. Noth ing he could do would alter the running or the result; if by rubbing the horse's legs the animal would make better time it is probable Quay would do it. And so as to Harrison, if he could do anything to neutralize the influences against him, or change the prospect. Quay would help all in his power; more especially were he asked to help, as it is probable he has not been yet. Reports of a favorable prospect give him true pleasure, and whenever they come to him he hopes they are well grounded, but his own views and judgment are all the same.

All this is known to be true, also, of other eading Republicans, some of whom are acting s though they do not believe as Quay does. Senator Quay has not been idle. His own senatorial canvass has had his attention from the first; all the more necessarily, perhaps, on account of his relations, or the want of them, with Harrison. The result of this attention is believed to be a prospect for the

If Senator Quay, early in September, does not go to Florida for cooling breezes, which he declares always are to be found there, it will be because adverse winds from the Harrison quarter are found to be blowing over Pennsylvania, requiring him to stay at home. The only opposition he has thus far had has been from that quarter, although it has not yet amounted to a great deal.

#### Some Extracts from a Letter from a Pupil of Pulttzer.

Let me give Tue Sux some sound advice, and any person who will not receive advice is not of sound Labor is going to rule this world.

Labor is going to have what it wants, and labor will

sweep with its mighty conquering force all adversaries from the face of the earth. Labor does not ask for advice from Tax Sur. This generation has no use for a person who stands

n the way of human progress. Iluman progress is toward equality of all men. Capital must be abolished, pauperism must be abolished. All men must have equal portions of this world's

goods.

The time when labor and capital can be adjusted is That Government that will not properly provide for every individual within its borders is not fit to exist on

his earth. If labor had never commenced to organize for conperted action, labor would to-day be slavery.

If labor had not shed capitalistic blood, labor would

never have started to organize. The New York World is the greatest paper, with the argest circulation of any paper published and labor rules over capital. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

A Valued Compilment from a Workingman. To the Epiron or Tax Sun-Sir: I want to add my estimony and appreciation and thanks for the course

taken by The Sex in relation to the labor troubles, both at Homestead, Pa., and at Buffalo. The position taken by you is right. Tax Sus is almost lways right on all great questions that affect us as citizens of this great country. And I say this although I have all my life been a manual laborer and belong to a generation of workers. I want to thank you for hampioning the rights of the individual inde pendent wageworker; for there is no tyranny that equals that of some of the trresponsible labor organi-rations toward unorganized labor.

Long live Tax hex. In its many editorials during the past month on the labor question it has shed much light on the rights of labor and of property, and the rights and duties of American citizenship. It is a liberal education for the workingman to read and wont by its teachings. PERESKUL, Aug. 21.

#### Welcome to the Arlous. From the Jacish Messenger.

Let all the musical clubs of this city unite in welcom ows, and are as proud of their American citizenship as of their German descent and language, and while abroad they did credit to the country of their adop-tion. The Liederkranz should not keep aloof, but should be foremost to a warm welcome to their sister club Pleased as were the members with their reception is they know that it was New York rather tha

Coun-e lent's Giorious Crop of Penches,

Connecticut will produce a large yield of the very choicest fruit. And it is a matter for pride that Con-necticut should be this year the leading peach State north of Georgia Weather has made this possible, but weather without

From Life.

Widower-it was she who drove me to drink.

Miss A. (a little weary-what dould she have driven
you to that you would have liked better!

HOT POLITICS IN TEXAS.

The Democratic Party Split in Two-The Republicans May Possibly Carry the State.

From the Post-Express. After the most exciting contest in the political history of Texas the Democrats of that State have held their Convention, and as a result two tickets are in the field, and the party that rolled up a plurality of 140,401 for Cleveland in 1888 is split in twain.

In this section of the country struggles for a

party nomination are usually tame and uninteresting, and it is only after the tickets of the rival parties are in the field that the excitement begins. But in Texas, where the Democratic nomination has always been equivalent to an election, the situation is reversed. There men have fought like tigers for a nomination. and then worried very little about the election Two years ago the Democrats nominated J. S. Hogg for Governor. He had served as Attorney-General for two terms, and his vigorous fight against the railroads had made hin very popular. He was elected by a plurality of 184,090 -- the largest Democratic plurality in the history of the State. His policy as Governor was not satisfactory to a large number of Texas Democrats, however, and in June last they prevailed upon the Hon. Clark, a prominent lawyer, to take the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination

against Governor Hogg. Mr. Clark started at once on a stumping tour of the State and began to denounce Hogg in vigorous style. This brought the Governor into the field, and for two months or more the two men waged a desperate war of words and aroused the people of Texas to a frenzy of excitement. Clark clubs and Hogg clubs were organized in every town, meetings were held every night, and these were often broken up by armed men of the other faction. At length delegates were elected to county conventions. and these conventions elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed them to support Hogg or Clark, as the case might be. But, as there are 182 counties in Texas, a long time was required for the election of these delegates. One day Clark would be ahead, then Hogg would forge to the front, and so the people were kept continually in a state of unusual excitement, and outbreaks of lawlessness were frequent.

When the preliminary contest was over, it was found that while Governor Hogg had secured a large majority of the delegates to the State Convention he did not have the two-thirds secessary to the nomination. The Clark men had little hope of nominating their man, but they knew they had the power to prevent the nomination of Governor Hogg.

The convention met on Tuesday, and was the scene of wild disorder. Trouble began over the temporary organization. The Chairnan refused to put the motions made by the Clark men and declined to entertain appeals made from his rulings. It was just an hour and thirty-five minutes from the time the temporary Chairman was nominated until the roll call was finished. The Chairman decided that the Hogg man was elected. The leaders of the Clark men insisted that their candidate had been chosen, and with the flag of Texas waving in the air they charged toward the stage, amid the wildest excitement. Repulsed at one side by the police, they rallied and charged on the other side; and driven back there they massed in front, gathered up the eaders in their arms and dumped them over the railing onto the stage. Each faction perfected a temporary organization and adjourned until the next day.

When the Clark faction got to the hall on Wednesday they found the police in charge and admission was refused. It was only by strenuous efforts that a riot was averted. Late n the day separate conventions were held, and the Clark people nominated Clark for Governor and Rogers for Lieutenant-Governor. Yesterday the ticket was completed, while the regular" convention nominated Governor Hogg and put up candidates for the other offices. Then both factions took the swearing train for home.

The Hogg faction is composed of the oldine, conservative, boys-in-gray Democrats of Texas: the Clark faction of the young and progressive element; and we give this detailed history of recent events because the present split in the Democracy of Texas is the irst of the kind in Southern politics and marks the beginning of a new era.

No man can tell what the result of the campaign will be. 'The People's party and the Republicans could carry the State if they could agree upon a fusion candidate: but the liepublicans are divided into two factions, regular and "lily white," and are lacking in organization and good leadership. depends upon the action of the convention of the regular Republican party of Texas on Sept. 13.

## PELLEGRINI RESIGNS.

His Disputes With the Argentine Congress
Cause Him to Step Down,

Buenos Ayues, Aug. 22.-In consequence of the hostile spirit in Congress and the threat to impeach him President Pellegrini has resigned, and Congress has asked the Presidentelect. Saenz-Pena, to assume the functions of the office. Pellogrini has been President since Aug. 6, 1890, when as Vice-President he assumed the functions of the office upon the resignation of President Celman, who was driven to resign by the threat of the Chambers to drive him out unless he resigned. Belle

to drive him out unless he resigned. Bellegrini was entitled to remain in office until Oct. 12, 1892, the term for which Celman had been elected. When Pellegrini was elected he undertook to restore the disordered finances of the country to a stable condition. In this he has failed, owing to the enormity of the task, and recently he caused notice to be given to the foreign bondholders that the interest on the Argentine debt would have to be scaled. This proposition has not yet been accepted by the bondholders.

Pellegrini's course in declaring martial law recently about the time of the Presidential election caused much discontent. Congress voted to approve the President's action, but declared the martial law removed and substantially gave notice that it must not be declared again without the consent of Congress. The relations between the President and Congress have been strained for some time, and the immediate cause of the present trouble was the refusal of the Minister of Marine to answer an interpellation in regard to the navial estimates. It is not believed that there will be as a consequence of the change any disturbance of the public peace. Saenz-Pena is within about seven weeks of his constitutional inauguration and will probably be permitted to hold the reins without objection.

## Money to Buy Lawmakers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22 -- At the Iron Hall inestigation in court this morning a letter written by Supreme Justice Somerby to Supreme Accountant Walker related how the Chief Executive of the order had gone to Maine towork with the Legislature. "It is expensive busi-ness," the latter said, "but it pays in the long run." The latter also said that the Supreme Officer had "fixed" the New Hampshire body of legislators.

officer had "fixed" the New Hampshire body of legislators.

Supreme Accountant Walker testified that Somerby had drawn over \$20,000 for "legal and legislative" expenses in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut. Ithode Island. New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Nebroska. Over \$10,000 was used in the New England States to procure the passage of favorable legislation and to prevent the passage of unsatisfactory laws. The attorneys for the plaintiffs say they are ready to submit the case without argument or further evidence, but the defendants will not consent.

## Electric Traction on the Canals.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The day is approaching when the motive power of the Eric Canal can be changed for a more trustworthy agent than the

what win hinder our canal noats bring hauted by trolley motors acting upon the towpath, or by overhead wires which shall impel a driving wheel? This will economize the space heretofore occupied by first and enable the cargo to be almost exclusively composed of merchandise.

The conward march of mechanical improvement must tead to this and the speed and certainty with which it will be accomplished will be actomishing. Believing this bear of the columns. Yours truly. Cach Versick.

Becardo, Aug. 17.

#### A Far-fetched Explanation. From Branklyn Life.

Motile—I wonder why they married. He isn't rich, nor a foreigner; not even an English Lord.

Lottle—No; and ahe hasn't any money, nor been on the stage nor done anything like that. And ner father is only a common American, noteven a knickerbocker, I can't understand! can't understand it.
Moilie (with a bright thought)-Perhaps-perhaps
they were in love;

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER,

The Use of the Waters of the Rio Grass and the Marking of the Houndary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-While the complicaions of this country with Canada have lately nereased, the dispute over the canal tolls being added to other controversies, rather a notecorthy harmony marks its current relations

with our southern neighbor. The Governor of Chinushua announces his desire to come to an amteable and fair settlement of the recent trouble over the use of the waters of the Upper Rio Grande. This river boundary has caused various conflicts of interest for many years. At one time the people of El Paso complained that the Mexicans had built wing dams that forced the water over to the American shore, diverting the natural channel and wearing away the American bank, to the detriment of land owners. The Mexicans retorted that they were forced to protect their own shores from the effect of erosion caused by American riparian structures, and also that the water supply pipes of El Paso affected navigation. However, that trouble was amicably adjusted, it being ascerained that the Mexican embankments would be built at such an angle as to do no harm, and to constitute lawful strengthenings of the More recently a trouble of an opposite char-

Rio Grando declaring that Mexican dams were ratching an unfair share of the water flow. so that they had not enough left for proper irrigation. They referred their complaint to Goy ernor Hogg of Texas, but the Governor

eter arose, American farmers on the upper

gation. They referred their complaint to Goyernor Hogg of Texas, but the Goyernor Chihuahua lest no time in going to E Passonia on the matter, in order that the bear after and equal division of the wate.

Another matter that is under amicabliustment is the international boundary, joint survey for this purpose is now going of and a large force of regular cavalry has beed detailed to accompany and protect the survey party. The arrangements have thus far proceeded on a good locting. The Mexican Commissioners have accepted without modification of any kind the form of boundary monuments proposed by the American Commissioners have accepted without modification of any kind the form of boundary monuments proposed by the American Commissioners and the two countries will share the expense of setting them up.

The work thus undertaken, and now progressing with as much rapidity as due carwill allow, its of much importance to the friendly relations of the two countries. As portions of the border become more settled, the need of a clearer and more unquestionable definition of it has become apparent. The original survey and delimitation, though perhaps adequate for the time, had set up too few marks and it has even been said that some of these few were removed by unscrupulous people on one side or the other, who proposed to increase their farms in this way. At all eventathers was evidently great danger of overreachments on one side or the other. Not only for the purposes of title, of taxation, and of civil and eriminal jurisdiction did it become necessary to verify and mark out more distinctly the boundary, but on international grounds the need was great. In the patrol duy required for the purposes of title, of taxation, and of smugglers, or the arrest of Chinamen seeking entrance into the United States. It was equally important that the Mexican military and civil autherities should on their park know and respect the boundary.

The ascertainment and marking of the border line have been undertaken under the joint work of their

#### MRS. STRICKLAND LET GO.

Woman Who Knew the Book Stenler in Better Days Intercedes for Her. Mrs. Madeline Strickland, who was arrested

on Friday afternoon for stealing books from Seribner's store at 745 Broadway, was discharged yesterday in Jefferson Market. A Mrs. Bryan, who said she knew the woman in better days, interceded with the complainants. and succeeded in bringing about her release. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of the Church Union and President of the Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, said to a Sun reporter yesterday: "I have known Mrs. Strickland seventeen years, and I think hers is one of the most peculiar cases I ever heard of. She is highly educated, a fine musician, and comes of one of the cidest and most aristocratic families in New York. For years back she has been swindling hotels and getting her living by soliciting aims in the street. She was in years gone by my housekeeper and companion, but she gradually drifted away from me until she finally disappeared, and for some time I could get no track of her. About four years ago she went to the Murray Hill Hotel with just \$1 in her pocket and lived there for several weeks. When they requested her to settle she coolly informed them that she couldn't. She tried to remove her baggage, but they held it. Then she came to me and wanted me to get Mrs. James A. Garfield, who was then stopping at the hotel, to induce the hotel people to give uphertrunks. About two years ago shedid a similar thing at the Hotel of the most peculiar cases I ever heard of. She hotel people to give upher trunks. About two years ago she did a similar thing at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Of late she has victimized boarding houses. She always dresses in deep mourning and has a supply of pathetic stories on hand. I would be sorry to see her go on the Island, and only wish there was some institution for women of her class in this city."

# IS SHE NAOMI BOLLERS

The Father of a Missing Brooklyn Girl Thinks She is Now is Chicago

Joseph Boller of 900 Mudison, street Brooks lyn called at the office of THE SUN yesterday to say that he thought his daughter. Naomi, who disappeared on June 14, had been found in Chicago. Naomi was 16 years old. She went away without leaving any message, and dropped out of sight so completely that no clue to her whereabouts could be found. Mr. Boller inserted advertisements in the papers begging his daughter to return, and invoked begging his daughter to return, and invoked the aid of the Brooklyn and New York police in the search, but they too were unable to find her. For a few days before she disappeared Naomi had suffered from neuralgia, and had been obliged to use laudanum to ease the pain. It was thought for a time that she had taken an overdose of the drug and had died of its offect, but this idea was abandoned. She had no young men acquaintances, and Mr. Boller could not in any way account for her disappearance.

Holler could not in any way account for hor disappearance.

On Saturday there appeared in The Buna despatch from Chicago saying that a well-dressed girl had been brought to the Detontion Hospital by a man who told conflicting stories as to who she was and where she came from. The man has since disappeared and the police have been unable to discover the girl's identity. The description given of her resembles Naomi's in some particulars. Mr. Boller, ready to grasp at any clue, has asked the Brooklyn police to communicate with the police of Chicago. So far he has received no reply.

#### reply. Carrying the World's Fair Crowds,

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-The engineers for the World's Fair have finished the plans for carrying crowds to Jackson Park. They believe the best solution of the problem of transportation has been reached, and that the crowds will be moved to the Exposition grounds safely, rapmoved to the Exposition grounds safely, rapidly, and for a moderate fare. These carriers will do the Lusiness: Illinois Central Railroad, Alley I. Road, Cottage Grove Cable line, State Street Cable line, and the Henry Steamboat syndicate. Other systems have promised to engage in the trailic, and may get an important part of the business. Among these are the Northern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohlo Railway combination, which on Sent. 4 will begin running Sunday trains from Austin to Jackson Park.

# A Cornell Junior Missing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Arthur F. Wines, son of Frederick H. Wines, a special agent of the Census Bureau in this city, mysteriously disappeared from his father's home here last Thursday morning, since which time no trace of him has been found. Young Wines was most exemplary in his habits, and had little or no money with him. It is feared that he has become weak minded from overstudy, and has either committed suicide or wandered off and is unable to find his way back. He came here recently from Springfield, Ill. for the benefit of his health. He is a junior at Cornell.

## Successful Courting Amid D Meultles.

Successful Courting Amid Difficulties.

From the Indianopole, Sected.

MUNCIE, Aug. 13.—For the past two years life has been unpleasant for Dr. William Aestis, George Thorpe, and the doctor's daughter.

Thorpe bersisted in calling on the girl he loved, and every time he and the trate father met a fight ensued, and each has spent \$100 or more in the courts. For some time best Thorpe and Aestis threatened to shoot each other, and the community expected a duel. It has just now developed that deorge is the victor, and two weeks since at Marion Miss Aestis became Mrs. Thorpe, That part-seemed not so hard as breasting the news to pape.

When the ricading daughter related the circumstance she was made very harpy by the father insuring his blessing in the future to both, and he now prides himself in having a son-in-law who could woo his daughter under such trying circumstances.